

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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MUSINGS INSPIRED BY THE U-53

THE German people have again demonstrated that they are the marvel of what is termed civilization. Their latest exploit, the carrying of maritime warfare across the Atlantic to the very shores of the United States, is the most daring exploit in this or any other war. Nor was it mad daring to come to this coast in undersea craft and strike the enemy a staggering blow. It was but the result of a cunningly and skillfully wrought scheme. Not a step was taken that had not been arranged for in advance with the nicety of precision.

The Teutons are said by their critics to have developed science to almost the exclusion of art, to have delved deeply into philosophy and thrown poetry aside. As a sidelight upon this subject the name of Goethe need but be mentioned or the statuary of Berlin suggested. But, at all events, it is true that the Germans have subserved the finer sensibilities to the grimmer emotions in their national life, no matter what may be their private standards.

The phlegmatic mind of the German works with precision and the German will is inexorable. The strange cosmopolitanism of the earlier Teutons may in a measure account for this, but the geography of Europe is largely the cause. The country has a negligible coast line. By land it is hemmed in by races that have always been more or less inimical. Germany has been forced to preserve its "Der Wacht am Rhein." It was of necessity that its beacon fires were kept burning and its powder dry.

The Bonanza has been criticised for its pro-ally views, and wrongly criticised. This paper has since the inception of the war protested against the savagery of submarine warfare that shed the blood of non-belligerents, the atrocities of Zeppelin raids whereby women and babes were slaughtered ruthlessly, the use of asphyxiating and tear producing gases, which are about as ennobling features of warfare as putting strychnine into the well of a foe. But this paper realizes that many of the tactics of the central powers were forced upon them by necessity. They were outnumbered, outprovisioned, surrounded. As Wilhelm stated two years ago: "We are fighting not merely for our national integrity, but for our national existence."

Hence the amazing adaptability of the German to any branch of applied science came into play. Steps were taken to conserve food, clothing and other necessities, both for the men in the field and the people at home. Then all the resources of the nation were bent to provide additional sinews of war. The emperor knew full well that his mineral resources would not permit him to fight all Europe, really almost all the world, for any length of time, which explains, as the readers of the Bonanza who are familiar with the story, "The Girl Philippa," will understand, why the first move by the Prussians was to take possession of northeastern France, for here are vast deposits of iron and coal and large manufacturing plants. The Kaiser is as surely utilizing French resources to batter the French people as are the bandits of Mexico employing arms and ammunition produced in the United States to kill Americans.

Two American inventions, which the United States government idly considered, the submersible and the heavier than air machine, were taken up by the German government and now it possesses aerial and submarine navies that are the terror of Europe. The recent exploit of the U-53 and its sister boats off the Massachusetts coast is the most wonderful feat ever performed in war, not one of mere individual bravery, but of the working out of a great idea and carrying the plans to a successful consummation. This subject is too broad and too deep to be considered in all its phases in this department and, if the readers of the Bonanza will pardon the suggestion, other lines of thought on the matter may appear later; but in conclusion let it be reiterated that the German mind is a delicate piece of mechanism and in its composite, as represented by the German government and German institutions, it subserves sensibility to sense when occasion arises.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

ISAAC F. MARCOSSON, an American writer of good reputation, recently returned from Europe, where he made an economic study of France and England. In an interview in the New York Times of September 30, Mr. Marcossion said:

"Considering first the determination of England and her allies to be self-contained, it seems certain that after the war England will have a protective tariff, a high protective tariff. England wants everything needed in England to be supplied by England and her colonies. The British want to cut down their imports and keep gold at home. This movement is going forward with tremendous bounds. You will find that before many more months of the war there will be a great falling off in the purchase of munitions in this country, for England and France are more and more making their own. Already many American articles have been practically barred."

ANYONE BUT WILSON

MISCONCEPTION has gone forth as to the attitude of the National Woman's Party. Its enemies declare it is a Republican organization, and by its enemies the Bonanza refers to the Democratic party, to President Wilson, to the solid south. To all who attended the mass meeting last evening in the Airdome, where the question of suffrage was so ably discussed by Altha Richie, a Socialist; by Judge Averill, formerly a Progressive, and by the principal speaker of the evening, Miss Maud Younger, it was plain that this party is no more Republican this year than it was Socialist two years ago.

All it strives for is the adoption by congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which in this administration was rendered

impossible under the spoils system of the White House, through the opposition of President Wilson, backed up by the "chivalry" of the south. As Miss Younger remarked: "Since we cannot change the president's mind, we have determined to change the president." A splendid tribute was paid to the Socialist as well as the Republican and Prohibition, yes, even the Progressive party, by the speaker. All the four million women voters in the United States desire at the coming election is to have anybody except Woodrow Wilson in the chair when congress reconvenes next April, when the amendment will again be presented and nation wide suffrage may be accomplished.

CLIPPED AND CREDITED

Sweden denies emphatically that she has gotten down off the fence since the war began.—Dallas News.

The rat flea can rest in peace. It has been exonerated as a carrier of infantile paralysis germs.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The price of bread is rising every day. Soon the bars will sell the pretzel and give the beer away.—Louisville Courier Journal.

If the Germans regard the trenches that the British are capturing as so unimportant why did they hold 'em for two years?—Boston Transcript.

Is Germany already so well supplied with funds that she should object to the United States supplying Belgium with more money?—Galveston News.

King Constantine of Greece has for some time been eagerly looking for a place to alight. Inasmuch as his wife is a sister of the Kaiser, it would be unfeeling in the extreme not to sympathize with him.—Tacoma Ledger.

An aviator looped the loop 23 times over London as part of a charity show. If he had been killed and a monument at his grave had been placed by public subscription, would that have been charity?—Buffalo Express.

One side of the new "quarters" has a woman on it. Our coins have long had women on them to make men keep them, but they won't do it. Also they have eagles to indicate flight.—Birmingham Ledger.

PRO-WILSON ARGUMENTS ANSWERED IN WOMAN'S PARTY COMMUNICATION

Some time ago correspondence was begun between Mrs. Mabel Davis of Tonopah, chairman of the Tonopah branch of the National Woman's party, and Mrs. Mae B. V. Packer. Instead of immediately replying to Mrs. Davis' letter, Mrs. Packer first had it published. The following correspondence ensued. The Tonopah branch refrained from giving it publicity until a reasonable time had elapsed to give Mrs. Packer privilege to do so, as the dates on the letters will show:

Manhattan, Nev., Sept. 17, 1916.
 Mrs. Mabel Davis,
 Chairman, Tonopah Branch of the
 National Woman's Party,
 Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Madam:
 I am sorry that you did not receive my first letter, as I wrote you at once, after the Mispah Hotel. Your letter to me was written from the Mispah.

The substance of what I wrote you was this: that I was afraid that you had made a mistake in your woman, that I was a Wilson Democrat and expected to stand by the man in my next vote for President who has stood like a Stone Wall for the best interests of this country in one of her extremest hours.

I have been told that the Woman's Party of the United States numbers four million; the population of the United States is a hundred million, which makes the Woman's Party just practically one-twenty-fifth of the entire population. I am not a pure feminist but an American citizen and stand for the interests of the entire population, men, women and children.

Suppose that man says he will unhesitatingly plunge the country into war, then for my own interests I have made myself responsible for every man that dies and every boy and man that comes home a helpless sufferer and cripple from that war.

You say, "I don't want to help to do what we can for our Eastern Sisters." To my mind we will help them by standing more by being dignified, responsible voters, considering everything from the point of principle, not partisanship, than by saying, "You say for the Susan B. Anthony amendment even if you do plunge the country into war and we'll vote for you." That seems to me a Tammany practice.

I think that if the Woman's vote shows conservative dignity and strength, they'll get the vote from their own States where it is more credit to them, and not be compelled to try to force it through the Congress of the United States.

And of the two men, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wilson voted for suffrage in his own State. The only time I ever heard of Mr. Hughes having a chance to benefit a large body of women, the Teachers' Pension Bill, he vetoed it as Governor of New York. I hope you'll not consider me rude.

(Signed) MAE B. V. PACKER.
 TONOPAH BRANCH
 NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
 Tonopah, Nev., Sept. 27, 1916.
 Mrs. Mae B. V. Packer,
 Manhattan, Nevada.

Dear Madam:
 I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and this being sufficient, probably had not you or some one else attempted to make political capital out of it by having it published.

It comes by surprising, "I hope you'll not consider me rude." Though its tone no doubt led you to thus accuse yourself, we shall acquit you of the charge and merely say—not rudely, but sentimentally, impulsively, mistakenly, and unreasoningly.

The second paragraph proclaims your loyalty to the President who has stood like a Stone Wall for the best interests of this country in one of her extremest hours of need. What extreme hour of need is it to which you refer? Was it the hour of need when the Lusitania multiple murder was committed? If it was, which best interests of the country did Woodrow Wilson stand for? We confess that we are unable to even guess what extreme hour of need you are talking about. Some of the most serious hours of need were those preceding August 1, 1914, when business was going to the dogs under the blighting influence of the Underwood Tariff Act, a Wilson Democratic measure. There have been hours of need along the Mexican border too in the past three years, and dire hours of need among the Americans in Mexico. Where was your "Stone Wall" then? And that little old simile, "stood like a Stone Wall." Were you not unfortunate in your choice of a figure of speech? Stonewall Jackson was not a man of many words, he was not "proud to fight," he was not given to "watchful waiting," and he did not back out in dishonor from the numer-

ous, tight places in which he found himself. Stone walls are not built of jelly fish even on the sea coast, where that material is plentiful and cheap. Did you not mean to say, "Fence instead of a Stone Wall"? One whose parts each point in a different direction and which would get nowhere but for outside influence to correct its course at every point? Being the school teacher that you are, your third paragraph deals with ratios. You compare the four million members of the Woman's Party with the population of the United States and get one-twenty-fifth for an answer. And then immediately follow: "I am . . . an American citizen and stand for the interests of the entire population, men, women and children." That is remarkably indiscreet. In the one paragraph we find that the Woman's Party stands for only one-twenty-fifth of the population, and then immediately follow: "entire population." You must have suddenly forgotten your problem in ratio.

Your next two paragraphs seem to contain about the only clue to the meaning of your letter, something about a man who "will unhesitatingly plunge the country into war." Do you know of any man in any scheme of government who has that power? By referring to Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States you will find that power to declare war is reserved to Congress, which is composed of not one man but of over five hundred Congressmen never "unhesitatingly plunged" the country into anything but that astonishing political makeshift, the recent so-called Eight hour Bill, which, after all, is no exception to the general rule of hesitation, since it amounts to nothing in reality, and that nothing decidedly shallow.

What is this argument of yours anyway? Is it that if the women of the country do the best they can to secure suffrage, they will thereby plunge the country into war? How do you make that out? What connection is there between the Susan B. Anthony amendment and war? If that is so, kindly name the country with which this war is to be.

If you mean Germany, it might be well for you to read pages 150, 151 of the Constitution.

(Continued on Page 3.)

LAS VEGAS AND TONOPAH RAILROAD COMPANY
Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad Company
Round Trip Excursion Fares
From GOLDFIELD, Nev.
 To San Diego, Cal., 15 day limit, \$30.75; 90 day limit, \$37.00
 Fifteen day tickets on sale each Friday and Saturday to and including December 30th, 1916
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 Our fares include a refreshing ocean trip between East San Pedro and San Diego, California, on Steamers Yale and Harvard, the finest boats on the coast.
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TEMPERATURE REPORT

Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest this morning, 41.

Highest temperature a year ago, 70; lowest, 46.

Certificates of location and location blanks at the Bonanza.

UMATILLA TONOPAH MINING COMPANY

Location of Principal Place of Business and Location of Works: Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment No. 9, levied on the 17th day of August, 1916, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAME	No. Shrs.	Assmt.
E. J. Aul	3248	110 5.55
J. E. Boyd	1228	500 2.50
John Breitbach	3534	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3535	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3543	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3551	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3561	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3564	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3565	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3567	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3571	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3579	1000 5.00
John Breitbach	3580	1000 5.00
H. C. Brougher	39	1000 5.00
H. C. Brougher	40	1000 5.00
A. A. Conlan	2407	1000 5.00
J. S. Cain	902	1000 5.00
J. S. Cain	903	1000 5.00
J. S. Cain	908	1000 5.00
J. S. Cain	909	1000 5.00
E. R. Carver	873 to	873 to
Oscar A. Daube	3262	1000 5.00
Oscar A. Daube	3276	1000 5.00
Philip Daube	3440	1000 5.00
Daube & Co.	3432	200 1.00
N. E. Donahue	2980 to	2980 to
Nan D. Easton	2889	10000 50.00
Sarah C. Easton	1266	250 1.25
O. O. Emmons	2241	1000 5.00
Robert M. Fry	2024	500 2.50
Chas. W. Hardy	2292	337 1.68
W. H. Hunsberger	3199	1000 5.00
Robert E. Lawson	2383	337 1.68
Robert E. Lawson	2384	337 1.68
W. P. Lemley	3239	800 4.00
Fell B. Lightburn	985	337 1.68
R. H. Martin	2151	1000 5.00
Harry Mason	3705	1000 5.00
Harry Mason	3745	1000 5.00
Harry Mason	3746	1000 5.00
Wm. G. Milroy	2822	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2069	500 2.50
Charles D. Olney	1862	500 2.50
Charles D. Olney	3064 to	3064 to
Charles D. Olney	3065	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	3091	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2546	500 2.50
Charles D. Olney	2547	500 2.50
Charles D. Olney	2560	500 2.50
Charles D. Olney	2628	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2755	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2756	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2773 to	2773 to
Charles D. Olney	2775	3000 15.00
Charles D. Olney	2783	500 2.50
Charles D. Olney	2843	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2844	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2850 to	2850 to
Charles D. Olney	2925	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2927	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2965	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2965	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2969	1000 5.00
Charles D. Olney	2972 to	2972 to
M. O'Brien	2718	3000 15.00
A. A. Pomeroy	607	500 2.50
Alex. Rohacsek	1002	500 2.50
Alex. Rohacsek	1003	500 2.50
Wayland Rupert	1177	1000 5.00
Wayland Rupert	1179	1000 5.00
Wayland Rupert	1180	1000 5.00
N. Rutherford & Co.	3408	500 2.50
Laura E. Saint	1048 to	1048 to
E. T. Saint	939	470 2.35
Lillian E. Saint	1945 to	1945 to
Eckley H. Stearns	150	500 2.50
Eckley H. Stearns	157	500 2.50
Joseph H. Toplitz	503	500 2.50
D. Wolfe	3341	1000 5.00
Hermann Zedig	1419	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	18	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	491	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	193	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	223	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	546	520 2.60
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Zedig & Co.	1834	500 2.50
Zedig & Co.	2076	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	2678	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	2712	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	2713	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	3480 to	3480 to
Zedig & Co.	3493	5000 25.00
Zedig & Co.	3502	1000 5.00
Zedig & Co.	3512 to	3512 to
Zedig & Co.	3514	3000 15.00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 17th day of August, 1916, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, Room 265, Russ Building, San Francisco, California, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1916, at the hour of 2:00 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary.

Office, Room 265, Russ Building, San Francisco, California, Sept. 25-Oct. 25

Nevada First National Bank of Tonopah

CAPITAL, \$100,000

NYE COUNTY REPUBLICAN Legislative Ticket

Vote for these Candidates:

FOR STATE SENATOR:

J. WESLEY STEWART

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN:

HARRY McNAMARA

A. S. PUTNEY

A. B. PERKINS

R. E. RICHARD

VOTE FOR FOUR

Election Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1916

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1914.....78

1915.....101

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